

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain with mild temperature to-day; to-morrow fair and colder.
Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 38.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 189—DAILY.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 500 MILLER
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

SUBWAY MUST SEAT ALL PATRONS EXCEPT IN THE RUSH HOURS

Drastic Order to Improve
Service Determined On
by Transit Board.

EARNINGS ON INCREASE

But Conditions Generally
Have Deteriorated, Is
Report of Experts.

200 'STUFFED' IN CARS

'Greed for Profit' May Best Be
Eliminated by Reorgan-
ization Plan.

A seat for every passenger, except
in the rush hours.

The Transit Commission yesterday, after hearing reports which prove grossly inadequate service on the Interborough subway lines during the greater part of each day, took the necessary statutory steps for the early issuance of service orders demanding betterments in the train operation of both the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines that will reduce stragglers to a minimum.

Representatives of the Interborough were summoned to a hearing before the commission on Wednesday, March 15, and the Brooklyn corporation is to be heard the next day. Following these hearings the commission will issue its orders, which Chairman George McAneny said already are in preparation.

"I assume," he said at the close of yesterday's session, "that it is understood they will cover the three elements of train and car service, maintenance and possible needs as to additional equipment."

Major Gen. O'Brien, one of the three Commissioners, after listening to yesterday's disclosures, placed this comment on the record: "Had we during the war attempted to handle our German prisoners as the people of this city are handled in the subway, those prisoners would have revolted absolutely; and this city would have been court-martialed for handling prisoners in the way the people of this city are handled on this line."

Have No Vested Rights.

Commissioner Le Roy T. Harkness said: "No transit company has any vested right in inadequate service, and we are serving notice upon them to that effect."

Referring to reports not only of deteriorated service, but also to largely increased operating earnings by many of the roads, Mr. McAneny said: "We have distinctly reached the point where we shall be justified in taking much stronger measures than have been possible in the immediate past; in the first place toward getting back to the interrupted standards and then in going considerably farther in setting up standards for the future."

What the "standards for the future" are to be made plain by the commission just before adjournment. Whether individual companies see fit to come into the unification and reorganization plan or to stay out of it, they will be expected henceforth as to operate their service as to provide a seat for every passenger except in those comparatively brief peak periods of the rush hours when the traffic exceeds the maximum service that can be provided, considering all of the factors controlling the service.

The commission has declared war upon the old shibboleth of the traction world: "The profit is in the straphangers."

Clarence J. Shearn, who conducted the examination, first recalled to the stand Fred W. Lindhars, chief accountant of the Interborough, who had prepared elaborate comparisons showing the net corporate incomes of all city lines for the six months period ending December 31, 1921.

Deficits Are Cut Down.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit surface lines showed a net corporate income for that period of \$763,886.72, as compared with a deficit of \$3,009,092.82 for the six months ending December 31, 1920. The New York Consolidated, which is the company operating the subway and elevated lines of the B. R. T., had cut down a deficit of \$3,337,769.60 to one of only \$133,209.17. The total B. R. T. system, therefore, showed a net corporate income for the half year amounting to \$632,677.55.

The Interborough, in its subway division, showed a net income of \$604,746.86, as against \$131,989 for the earlier corresponding period. While doing better than it did in 1920, however, the subway division did not do so well as in 1919, when its net income for the last six months was \$644,123.

Coming to the Manhattan elevated division of the Interborough, it appeared that it was about \$300,000 ahead of its 1920 receipts for the same period but only \$62,660 ahead of the 1919 income. Its operating deficit at the end of 1921 was \$442,810.63.

The New York City Railway system (Manhattan surface lines), as it was before the sweeping away of the Eighth and Ninth avenue lines and the New York and Harlem (Madison avenue), showed a substantial improvement. From the figures of 1920 it had reduced its net corporate deficit by more than \$400,000, and by more than \$700,000 since the end of 1919. It still has a net corporate deficit of \$1,109,242. The number of surface passengers carried in the 1919 and the 1921 six months periods was approximately the same.

With all fixed charges paid, the Third avenue system of surface lines in its

Continued on Page Six.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants.

Advertising will be found on Page 12—Advs.

Tar and Feathers Laid In by Town for Holdup Men

CAMDEN, March 6.—Tarring and feathering will be the punishment for highway robbers at Woodlynne, near here, in the future, asserted Mayor William D. Kramer to-night. Many residents of the community recently have been held up and robbed of small sums. The Mayor said:

"We have obtained a big tank for molting tar and a bountiful supply of feathers. The next man caught in a holdup will be tarred and feathered and carried through the streets as an example."

The town has been organized into vigilant committees.

80 CENT GAS INVALID; P. S. C. WILL FIX RATE

U. S. Supreme Court Releases
\$11,000,000 to Consoli-
dated and Its Stock Soars.

NEED NOT SELL AT A LOSS

Prendergast Sees Way to Re-
vise Charges and O'Brien
Plans to Keep Up Fight.

Action by Judge Learned Hand in declaring the 80 cent gas rate confiscatory and increasing it to as high as \$1.50 a year ago, was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision handed down yesterday.

William A. Prendergast, chairman of the Public Service Commission, said the decision left that body free to determine what is the reasonable rate to-day. A proceeding is now pending with that purpose in view.

"It is earnestly to be hoped," said the chairman, "that the city of New York will be prepared to look at the question of gas rates in the light of the court's decision, which has established beyond a question an uncontested basis for the conference the commission has already started between the city and the gas companies to fix new rates."

Corporation Counsel J. P. O'Brien expressed the opinion that inasmuch as the rates fixed by Judge Hand were based on production costs in 1919 he could prove that the lowered cost would make an 80 cent rate fair to-day.

Two Companies Now Affected.

The immediate effect of the court's decision will be to turn into the treasury of the Consolidated Gas Company about \$11,000,000, being the money received above the original 80 cent rate, and which the court impounded with Richard Telling as a special master pending final adjudication. The Kings County political clamor and fair dealing for the Lighting Company also was a direct beneficiary by the decision to the extent of about \$1,152,641.

These were the only two companies directly involved in yesterday's decision, but it was taken as auguring a like result in the case of the other companies, all of whom have cases in court. The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, for instance, stands to benefit to the extent of \$7,701,490, about twice the \$3,427,425 deficit written onto the books last year. The entire amount impounded from all companies in the city is well above \$25,000,000.

All local gas securities started to soar the minute the news arrived from Washington. Consolidated Gas, which opened at 95 1/2, shot up to 106 1/2, sagging back to 104 1/2. Kings County, which opened at 75, gained ten points and held it tight through to the end of trading. The 7 per cent bonds of the Kings County Light and Heat Company, which had been selling at 100, rose to 110 1/2, making a gain of three points.

Consolidated Dividend Sure.

It was pointed out last night that the next dividend of the Consolidated was assured out of the impounded money it will receive. The last dividend was paid out of an extra cash dividend received from the New York Edison Company.

"The statement made by the three years his company and its subsidiaries have been subjected to unsparing attack and systematic misrepresentation, George B. Cortelyou, president of the Consolidated, added.

"To all of this hostile campaign the unanimous decision of the highest court comes as an emphatic and fitting rebuke. It is a decision of nationwide importance, as an augury of justice and fair dealing for public utilities and their investors. It probably will mark the end of efforts to fix gas rates rigidly in response to the public interest and the unanimous decision of the court vindicates this company's action in contesting the 80 cent law, in promulgating increased rates subsequently and in reducing those rates when decreased operating costs permitted. Every essential contention of this company is unanimously sustained by the highest court."

The statement made by the Corporation Counsel is of the same character as his previous statements, unanimously applauded by the nation's great court. His allegations now are as false and specious as they have always been and as the Supreme Court has unanimously found them to be.

O'Brien to Continue Rate Fight.

"It should be borne in mind that the decision of the court relates only to the years 1918 and 1919 and therefore is not conclusive as to what is a fair price for gas under the present day condition," said Corporation Counsel O'Brien in part.

As to the present price, fairly charged to gas consumers in this city, should be not more than 80 cents a clear when we consider that Judge Hand, whose decision apparently has been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, found that the company derived over and above all expenses of every kind and nature, even including income tax as an operating expense, 5.98

Continued on Page Eight.

\$9,000,000 FAILURE INDICATED IN CRASH OF EXPORT TRADERS

Childs & Josephs Assets
Dwindle When Traced
to Actual Goods.

CREDITORS WORRIED

Reserve Bank Holds More
Than \$2,000,000 in Re-
discounted Paper.

BRITISH BANK CAUGHT

Credit Men Take a Hand in
Liquidation of Firm—Many
Meetings Held.

At the instance of the Federal Reserve Bank an inquiry has been started in the affairs of Childs & Joseph, exporters and importers, of 60 Wall street, who failed recently for liabilities then estimated at \$7,000,000 and "frozen" assets of \$5,000,000, it was learned yesterday.

The liabilities, it is said now, are discovered to be in excess of \$9,000,000 and the value of listed assets is problematical because, being represented by warehouse receipts, trade acceptances and similar paper, much of the security merchandise has not been located.

If the circumstances, as indicated by the grounds of the inquiry, prove to be true, commercial men said the Childs & Joseph failure will be one of the most disastrous in the history of New York.

The interest of the Federal Reserve Bank was aroused when it found itself holding between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 of the defunct firm's paper indorsed by banks which had loaned money to the export house and handed the paper over for rediscount. When the Federal Reserve Bank called in the loans, it is stated, it received payment in full from the various creditor banks.

Credit Men Investigate.

The Federal Reserve Bank, however, called into conference representatives of the New York Credit Men's Association and other agencies interested in credits, and investigation now is being made by the prosecuting committee of the Credit Men's Association, of which George W. Fetz is chairman. Mr. Fetz is a member of A. D. Juillard & Co., of 80 North street, which is not listed among the creditors of the bankrupt concern.

It is stated on reliable authority that \$2,000,000 of the liabilities are represented by the claims of New York merchants. The remainder, it is said, is represented largely by claims of banks in this country and abroad. The instance of one large firm to whom the firm owed foreign bills is said to have had considerable to do with bringing the affairs of Childs & Joseph up for an airing.

Persons familiar with the case state frankly, however, that many of the creditors are reluctant to press an inquiry, and that attitude is attributed to a desire not to let it become publicly known that they could have lost to the extent indicated by the present status of the case.

Cheerfulness Vanishes.

At the time of the filing of the bankruptcy petition, while it was admitted that the liabilities exceeded assets by a matter of millions, a more or less cheerful tone was lent by the information that the assets in a short time would be available. They were described as "frozen." It was said, because much of the merchandise on which loans were obtained was either in foreign ports or in transit in ships on the high seas, but it was expected that whatever would be made available for liquidation within a reasonable period.

The alleged inability of the receiver to locate vast amounts of the merchandise described as securing papers listed as assets, it has said, has run up the liabilities appallingly and has reduced much of the commercial paper of the firm to the status of "unsecured assets."

To just what extent the creditors are protected has not been made known. It is known, however, that in addition to whatever may be realized on the Childs & Joseph securities assets are about \$5,000,000 in cash, a small amount of office furniture and real and personal property owned personally amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

There have been a number of creditors' meetings, in which the allegedly serious trust of the Childs & Joseph affairs have been discussed, and at a recent hearing before Judge Mack of the United States District Court about 30 per cent of the creditors were present.

Bank Behind \$1,734,247.

The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., a British corporation, with a branch office at 44 Beaver street, is the largest creditor. Its claim amounts to \$2,109,347.50, backed, according to court records, with only \$15,000 secured assets, thus leaving a total of \$1,734,247.50.

At the hearing before Judge Mack the court asked David H. Miller, of 61 Broadway, counsel for the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., for a statement of the assets of the bank secured and unsecured. He replied:

"It is very difficult to say at this time. I can state the security. As to the assets, it is applicable, there is some question. The security consists of merchandise and warehouse receipts of an estimated value of \$70,000; merchandise in East Africa of an estimated value of \$219,000; so called D. P. bills, which, your Honor knows, are delivered on payment of \$126,000."

"I hold trust receipts in a large amount, but we cannot find that there is any of that merchandise in existence. I do not think that there are any

Continued on Page Three.

When You Think of Writing

Think of Writing—Advs.

Arkansas Court Backs a Drinking Sheriff

LITTLE ROCK, March 6.—The Supreme Court to-day held that drunkenness was not sufficient cause for removal from office and issued a writ of prohibition forbidding Circuit Judge Sorrells from removing from office Sheriff John G. McClain of Lincoln county as part of a punishment under a recent conviction on a charge of inebriety.

ALDERMAN INVOLVED IN BOOTLEG ROUNDUP

Surprises Are Promised in
Early Arrests of Brooklyn
Gang.

MURDER PRICE OF RUM

Thugs Prepared to Kill Watch-
man in Raid on Whiskey
Warehouse.

State Island detectives and District Attorney Malloy of Richmond county said last night that within a few days they expect to make several important arrests of members of a Brooklyn gang of bootleggers as a result of the assault by three men last Friday morning upon Michael Connors of 482 Richmond terrace, New Brighton, Staten Island.

Connors, a nightwatchman for the Tanner-Goss warehouses at the foot of Jersey street, New Brighton, where are stored thirty-five barrels of whiskey said to be worth \$25,000, was beaten with a blackjack and his skull fractured. He is in the Staten Island Hospital and is not expected to live.

District Attorney Malloy and the detectives said last night that one of the men implicated "in one way or another" with the Brooklyn bootlegging gang is a member of the Board of Aldermen from that borough. Whether that man would be arrested neither the District Attorney nor the detectives would say. They would say only that "important arrests" are to be made and that the names of some of the members of the gang would astonish the public.

This gang is said to be behind the attack on the night watchman, the purpose being to kill or injure the old man so they could steal the whiskey and run it across Staten Island Sound to Brooklyn.

Three days after the assault on Connors, detectives arrested Frank Brown, of 194 Henry street, and Joseph Gondal of Carroll place, both of New Brighton, and yesterday, on information obtained from Brown and Gondal, they arrested Michael Carney of 673 Park place, Brooklyn. Brown and Gondal told the police, it is said, that they were hired by Carney to locate the warehouse in which the whiskey was stored, and that they did locate it and sent word to Carney. Then, Brown and Gondal said, three thugs were sent to States Island to beat up the night watchman and steal the liquor.

The thugs knocked at the warehouse door about midnight last Friday morning, and when Connors opened it they hit him with a blackjack. They pulled him out of the house to the street and were beating him when his screams aroused Frank Brown, day watchman at the warehouse, who lives across the street. Williams hurried to the house and the men ran to the dock behind the warehouse and pushed off in a motor boat.

FREEZES TO DEATH 400 FEET FROM HIS HOME

Connecticut Farmer Fell
Asleep in Open Lot.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BRIDGEMAN, Conn., March 6.—The body of E. J. Birdsell, 60-year-old farmer, who disappeared February 25, was found to-day by his son, Charles C. Birdsell, in a lot in the rear of the house of Leonard Vesterburg, not 400 feet from the Birdsell home. The body was half covered with snow and frozen. Scores of Stamford Boy Scouts searched the woods in the vicinity of the house for three days, but failed to find the body.

POWDER EXPLOSION KILLS 11 GIRLS, HURTS 30

Factory Recently Purchased
Cartridges to Get Metal.

BIRMINGHAM, England, March 6.—Eleven girls were killed and thirty severely injured to-day in an explosion of powder which they were removing from cartridges at Tipton, near Birmingham. The faces of the injured girls were blackened beyond recognition. The girls were working in the factory, which recently purchased 160 tons of cartridges from the Government, employed more than fifty girls in the task of removing the powder from the cartridges prior to the melting of the metal into ingots.

Sees Monster of the Reptile Age Swimming in Patagonian Lake

Buenos Aires, March 6 (Associated Press).—Belief that a plesiosaurian monster, an amphibian of the Mesozoic order, generally believed to exist only in fossil form, is still alive in Patagonia was expressed to-day by Prof. Clementi Onelli, director of the Buenos Aires Zoological Gardens. He announced that he had received credible reports that such a monster was seen in a lake in the territory of Chubut, near the Andes Mountains.

Prof. Onelli made public a letter from an English friend named Sheffield, saying that while hunting in the Andes he discovered a trail of flattened out vegetation near a lake, indi-

MERCHANT KILLED BY DISCHARGED BOY IN FIFTH AVE. PLANT

Bullet Meant for Son of His
Partner Fells Max
Engel.

YOUTH CAUGHT NEARBY

Found Pacing in Front of
Building Six Hours
After Tragedy.

LACK OF WORK RESENTED

Murdered Man Tried to
Soothe Maddened Caller.
Say Witnesses.

Max Engel, senior member of Engel & Kraus, manufacturers and importers of women's neckwear, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock in a hallway on the seventh floor of the eleven story left building at 110 Fifth avenue, where the firm has offices and workshops.

The murder was committed by Isidore Karp, 17, of 539 Willsborough avenue, Brooklyn, who was discharged on February 11 after he had worked for a year in the Engel & Kraus shops as shipping clerk and handy man.

Karp fired three shots from an automatic pistol. Two of the bullets went wild, striking the wall behind Engel, but the third hit the manufacturer below the heart and went through his body to the right side.

The noise of the shots, accentuated by the narrow hallway, caused a panic among the 200 women employed in the shops on this floor, and in the excitement Karp escaped. Detectives sent out an alarm for him and patrolmen went to his home to wait for him to appear, but nothing more was seen of him until last night at 8:30 o'clock.

Boy Admits Identity.

At four patrolmen George Muller of the West Thirtieth street station, en post at Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, saw a young man with a heavy overcoat buttoned close to his throat hurrying along the street from the south. He stopped in front of No. 110, where Engel had been killed, and then began walking back and forth in front of the building. From descriptions which had been sent out patrolmen Muller recognized Karp. He went across the street and spoke to the boy, who refused to talk. He said he was "Did you know that Engel was dead?" asked the policeman.

"Is he?" asked Karp. "Then let them bury him."

Patrolman Muller placed the boy under arrest and searched him. In his overcoat pocket the policeman found a pistol, with four loaded cartridges remaining in the magazine clip. "Twenty-five other cartridges were found in a heavy overcoat buttoned close to his throat, hurrying along the street from the south. He stopped in front of No. 110, where Engel had been killed, and then began walking back and forth in front of the building. From descriptions which had been sent out patrolmen Muller recognized Karp. He went across the street and spoke to the boy, who refused to talk. He said he was "Did you know that Engel was dead?" asked the policeman.

Karp refused to tell patrolman Muller or any of the detectives who afterward questioned him why he had killed Engel, or why, after he got there, he had stayed and paced nervously up and down in front of the entrance on the West Thirtieth street station, where he was charged with homicide.

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Appears at Office Early.

Joseph Collins, who operates the freight elevator used by the Engel & Kraus firm, said that he saw Karp loitering about the entrance on the West Thirtieth street side of the building yesterday. He asked the boy what he wanted.

Want to See Henry Kraus," said Karp.

Collins told him that Kraus had not yet gotten up, and Karp went away. "Nothing more was then seen of Karp until noon. He appeared then on the seventh floor and sent word in by Collins and by two others that he wanted to see Henry Kraus. Kraus sent back word that he was busy. It was gone for a time that the boy came away, but an hour or so later Miss Jennie Herz of 237 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, went along the hallway and saw him standing near the freight elevator.

"Who are you looking for?" she asked.

"Henry Kraus," the boy said.

Miss Herz went on to the sixth floor, which is also occupied by the firm, and

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MELLON CALLS THE PRESENT BONUS SCHEME THE WORST THAT HAS BEEN PROPOSED

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

"THIS bonus plan is the worst that has been put forward," said Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to-day. "It doesn't meet with the President's idea at all, for it does not meet with his expectation that the funds shall be raised by taxation. A few years from now we will simply be faced with a tremendous debt with no way to meet it. That is what they have forgotten. We are asked to provide a billion dollars or more by 1925, and we haven't any way to do it."

"We are having a hard enough time now scraping down, and we have no right to figure on the savings of the Government; it can't be done."

"As to loans, it means that a billion dollars or more will be turned into the hands of the country. The banks' natural outlet will be the Federal Reserve banks. Now, if this is true, it will mean that a billion dollars' worth or more of non-liquid accounts will be tied up in the Federal Reserve banks until 1925. That is all wrong."

Mr. Mellon mentioned that the cash payment of \$50 each would be made to men who were in service too short a time to go overseas. As he sees the bill, the men who fought can hope for no money outright, but only those who served a few months in home camps will receive cash payments.

"But," he asked, "does the proposal place a cash basis for the men who were overseas or who were engaged against the enemy? So far as I can see, the men who are to be paid cash are those who were in camps in this country for a short time."

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 6.

LLOYD GEORGE WILL HOLD ON TO OFFICE OF STATES PROTEST

Everything Done to Keep Him
in Power Until After
Genoa.

'DIE HARDS' NOT FEARED

Some of Asquith's 'Wee Free'
Supporters May Desert to
New Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, March 6.

Prime Minister Lloyd George's illness is not serious. But neither the political turmoil nor London fog is going to be a hindrance to his plans to go to Wales to-morrow or next day. There is little doubt that while he is away everything possible will be done, first, to assure his continuance in office until after the Genoa conference, and second, to form a Center party in preparation for the general election. There were reports current to-night that the Premier at the earnest solicitation of the Unionist leaders in his Cabinet, had decided to hold on to his office for the time being without committing himself as to his eventual decision.

To-morrow Sir Arthur J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council, is to make an important speech to his constituency in London, wherein he is expected to outline the position of the Unionist leaders, substantially stating their belief in the necessity of the retention of the Premiership by Mr. Lloyd George. There was no doubt of the loyalty of Sir Arthur, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead and other Unionists in the Cabinet after the dinner at Lord Birkenhead's house last night; but even the loyalty of these leaders, cannot if it would, conceal the fact that the Unionist party organization, led by Sir George Younger, thirs for the Premier's political blood.

With the Unionist members of the Cabinet, however, will go all but some sixty of the diehards in the House of Commons, and until the actual time for an election comes the recent of the party mechanics cannot become serious. It is expected that the absence of Mr. Lloyd George will aid perhaps in the task of holding the Government firm, especially in taking the first steps toward the formation of a center party.

The situation has some points of resemblance to that in America in 1912 when Theodore Roosevelt found the entire machinery of his party set against him and forced the Progressive party. Mr. Lloyd George, however, faces no such difficulties as did Mr. Roosevelt. In the first place, the Premier has with him the entire Cabinet, drawn from both the older and dominant parties to Great Britain, and five-sixths of the parliamentary memberships are of these parties.

Furthermore, at least some of the party organization is within their constituencies. Neither the independent Liberals nor the "diehard" Unionists, who would remain independent if the Unionist party splits to form a new center party, can hope for any success at the polls, judging by the indications of recent bye-elections and the present membership in the House of Commons. With such powerful leaders as Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Arthur Balfour and Lord Birkenhead in the Unionist camp and that of Winston Churchill, Edward Shortt and Sir Alfred Mond in the Liberal, it is plain that they would carry into a new party large numbers of both the old parties, irrespective of the wishes of the party organizations.

Political organization is by no means so powerful here as it is in America. The real party leaders here are much more frequently holders of office. There is even a rumor to-night that there exists a possibility of the Asquith-Lloyd George row being patched up; and that Mr. Asquith himself, many of his hitherto "wee free" supporters will desert to the new party.

No Wisdom in Bonus Proposal.

EDMOND CANNON, president Louisiana State Bankers Association: "Congress should go the limit in caring for disabled soldiers, but I see no wisdom in the bonus proposal either on the cash or certificate plan. The ill effects on the country as a whole may hamper rather than help our young manhood and thus defeat its own object as a contribution to all men who served in the war. I believe the majority of the American people are opposed to the bonus bill, but if the burden has to come the certificate plan now proposed appears to be worthy of serious consideration."

Majority of People Opposed.

W. D. DAVIS, president Mississippi State Bankers Association: "I favor the fullest compensation and care by the Government for disabled soldiers, but I am opposed to a direct bonus as a contribution to all men who served in the war. I believe the majority of the American people are opposed to the bonus bill, but if the burden has to come the certificate plan now proposed appears to be worthy of serious consideration."

General Welfare Threatened.

WARREN R. ANDREWS, president Texas State Bankers Association: "An eliminating question of the propriety of a bonus for other than injured soldiers. I believe that service certificates in the hands of the holders of office."

Brookhaven, Miss., March 6.

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